CLASSIFICATION S.ECRET-CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia REPORT

TOPIC Crude Oil Refineries in Slovakia 25X1

INTELLIGENCE

EVALUATION 25X1 PLACE OBTAINED 25X1

DATE OF CONTENT 25X1

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REFERENCES 25X1

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) 3 - 3 sketches on ditto (6 pages)

REMARKS

25X1

1. There are two national enterprises for refining crude oil in Slovakia; i.e., the Slovnaft n.p. in Bratislava, and the Petrochema n.p. in Dubova.

2. The Slovnaft refinery was on the southeastern outskirts of Bratislava (Pressburg) (P 49/X 99), between the western side of the winter harbor and the Danube River bridge. This refinery was built before World War I and belonged to the Apollo Corporation. In 1939, the Apollo refinery was taken over by the Germans. After World War II the plant was nationalized and was assigned to the Slovakian Mineral Oil Refineries national enterprises in Bratislava (Pressburg) (Slovenske rafinerie mineralnych olejov, narodny podnik, Bratislava). On 1 January 1950 this national enterprise was subdivided into two independent national enterprises i.e. the Slovnaft n.p. in Bratislava and the Petrochema n.p. in Dubova. During World War II some installations of the Slovnaft refinery were heavily damaged and were not completely repaired by the autumn of 1950. The equipment of the refinery was comparatively old and replacements were not available. The war-damaged cracking installation was allegedly repaired with parts taken from a destroyed Italian installation in Milan.*

3. The Slovnaft refinery covered an area of about 350 x 300 meters and consisted of a pipe still with two distillation boilers, each 12 meters high; a cracking installation with four boilers; a lubricating oil installation with three boilers; a paraffin station; two boilerhouses including Boilerhouse No 1, which was coal-fired, used for the pipe still, and Boilerhouse No 2, with coal and fuel oil-firing, used for the lubricating oil installation; auxiliary installations such as a machine shop, a carpentry shop, a construction department, garages, an automobile repair shop; and an administrative department. The refinery had spur tracks to the winter harbor. Electric power was supplied by the Bratislava power plant.

4. This refinery produced gasoline, light and heavy machine oils and paraffin. All fuels, oils and paraffin were destined for the domestic market. The crude oil shipments came from Austria, Hungary, Rumania and Arabia (Kuwait). Only a few shipments came from the U.S.S.R. In autumn 1950, the refinery had about 450 employees working in three shifts. The production was scheduled to be increased by socialistic competition (sic) with the refineries in Dubova (Q 49/C 96) and Kolin (O 51/K 33) and by competitions held in the refinery itself. In autumn 1950, the manager was engineer Vaclav Vesely and his deputy was Dr. Lazar Rosen.

5. Two small plants, the Neolin plant in Bratislava and a plant in Hlohovec (P 49/T 43) were affiliated with the Slovnaft refinery. They processed residue material and semi-finished products of the oil refinery. The Neolin plant adjoined the Slovnaft refinery on the east. It was built before World War I, and was reconstructed and expanded during World War II. It produced soap, putty (Kitte), Aluzil (sic), tar board and asphalt. About 90 workers, of whom about 20 percent were women, were employed in the plant. Work was done in one shift. After World War II the research department of the Slovnaft oil refinery was set up in the Neolin Plant. The plant in Hlohovec is a candle factory built soon after World War I. Expansion work has been under way since 1949 and was not yet completed in the autumn of 1950. There were eight candle molding machines (Kerzen-Ziehmaschinen) in the old section of the plant. Eight additional machines were set up in the new section of the plant. In mid-1950, the plant had 120 workers, of whom 90 percent were women. Work was done in one shift. **

6. In autumn 1948, the construction of a new refinery, about 6 km northwest of Trencin (P 48/T 53), was started. It was to be assigned to the Slovakian Mineral Oil Refineries national enterprise in Bratislava. However, in June 1949, the construction work, which was still in the excavation stage, was stopped and the construction of a new refinery in Podunajske Biskupice (Biskupice pri Dunaj) (P 49/Y 09), about 7 km southeast of Bratislava, was started. Skilled workers for this new installation were trained in the Bratislava Refinery prior to autumn 1950.

25X1 [redacted]

7. The Petrochema n.p. was about 1.5 km southeast of Dubova (Q 49/C 96) and 1 km south of Zamostie. The nearest large city was Brezno nad Hronom, (Q 49/D 16) about 15 km to the east. In the early thirties, the refinery was built as a State Mineral Oil Refinery (Statna rafineria mineralnych olejov). It has been in operation since about 1935. After World War II it was first assigned to the Slovakian Mineral Oil Refineries national enterprise in Bratislava, but since 1 January 1950, it has been an independent national enterprise under the designation "Petrochema n.p. Dubova". The plant was heavily damaged during World War II. Most of the damages were repaired in late 1949. Restoration work was still under way in the autumn of 1950. ***

8. The plant, including the affiliated Stoko Plant, covered an area of about 400 x 500 meters. The refinery consisted of a pipe still, with two towers each 20 meters high; an oil distillation plant and a lubricating oil installation; a boilerhouse, auxiliary installations and an administration building. The plant had spur tracks to the Banska Bystrica (Q 49/C 76) - Brezno nad

Hronom (Q 49/D 16) railroad line. Power was supplied from the Banska Bystrica power plant. However, the refinery also had its own steam-power plant, equipped with two generators.

9. Crude oil shipments usually came from Gbely (P 49/S 35). Crude oil coming from Hungary was processed when the Gbely shipments were inadequate. This refinery produced gasoline, light and heavy machine oil and asphalt. In mid-1950, the refinery and the Stoko Plant had about 480 employees, of whom about 30 percent were women. Work was done in three shifts. In mid-1950, the manager of the Dubova oil refinery was engineer Karel Sperk.

10. Two small plants, the Stoko plant in Dubova and a branch factory in Banska Bystrica (Q 49/C 76) were affiliated with the Petrochema refinery. The Stoko plant, located within the plant area of the Dubova refinery, produced chemicals for the textile industry from the semi-finished or residue products of the crude oil distillation. The branch factory in Banska Bystrica produced floor wax, floor paste and metal cleaning agents (sidol). It was an antiquated plant built about 1925 and nationalized in 1945. It was about 4 km northwest of Banska Bystrica.

25X1 * [redacted] Comment. For location and layout sketches of the Slovnaft n.p. in Bratislava, see Annexes 1 and 2. Before World War II, the Bratislava refinery had an annual capacity of 80,000 tons
25X1 including a cracking capacity of 45,000 tons. After its reconstruction and expansion, the total capacity of the refinery is scheduled to be increased to 120,000 tons per year.

25X1 ** [redacted] Comment. For location and layout sketches of the Neolin plant, see Annexes 1 and 2.

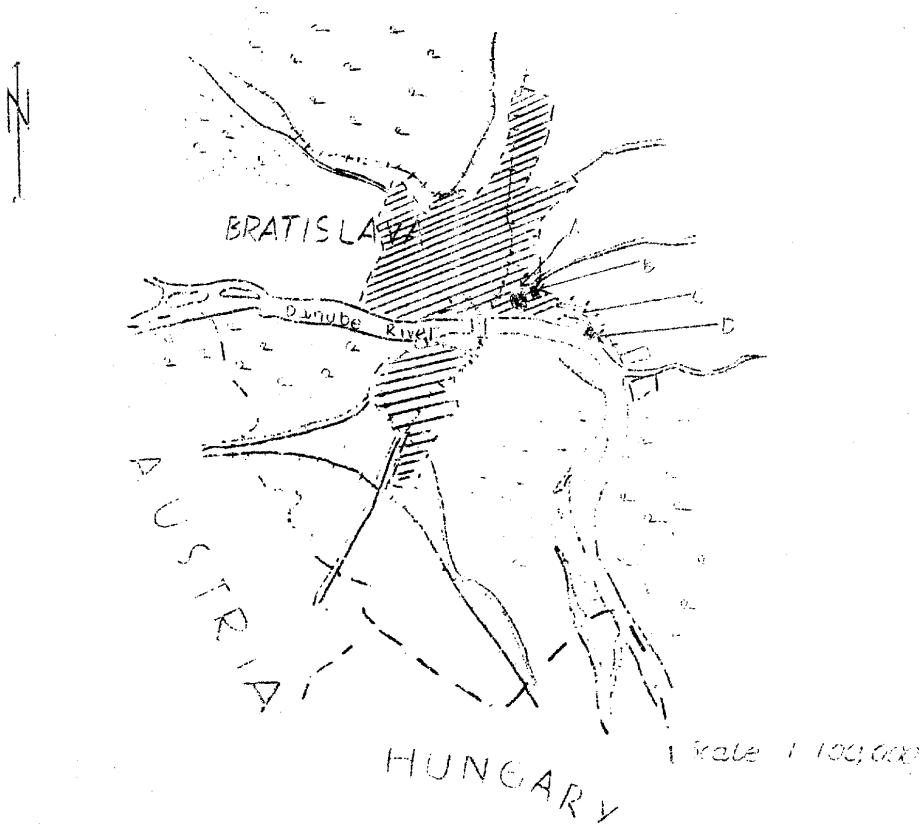
*** [redacted] Comment. For location and layout sketch of the Dubova oil refinery and of the Stoko plant, see Annex 3. Before World War II, the State Mineral Oil refinery in Dubova had an annual capacity of 22,000 tons including a cracking capacity of 16,000 tons.

25X1

Annex 1

25X1

Location Sketch of the Slovnaft n.p in Bratislava and the Neolin Plant



A. Slovnaft refinery.

B. Neolin plant.

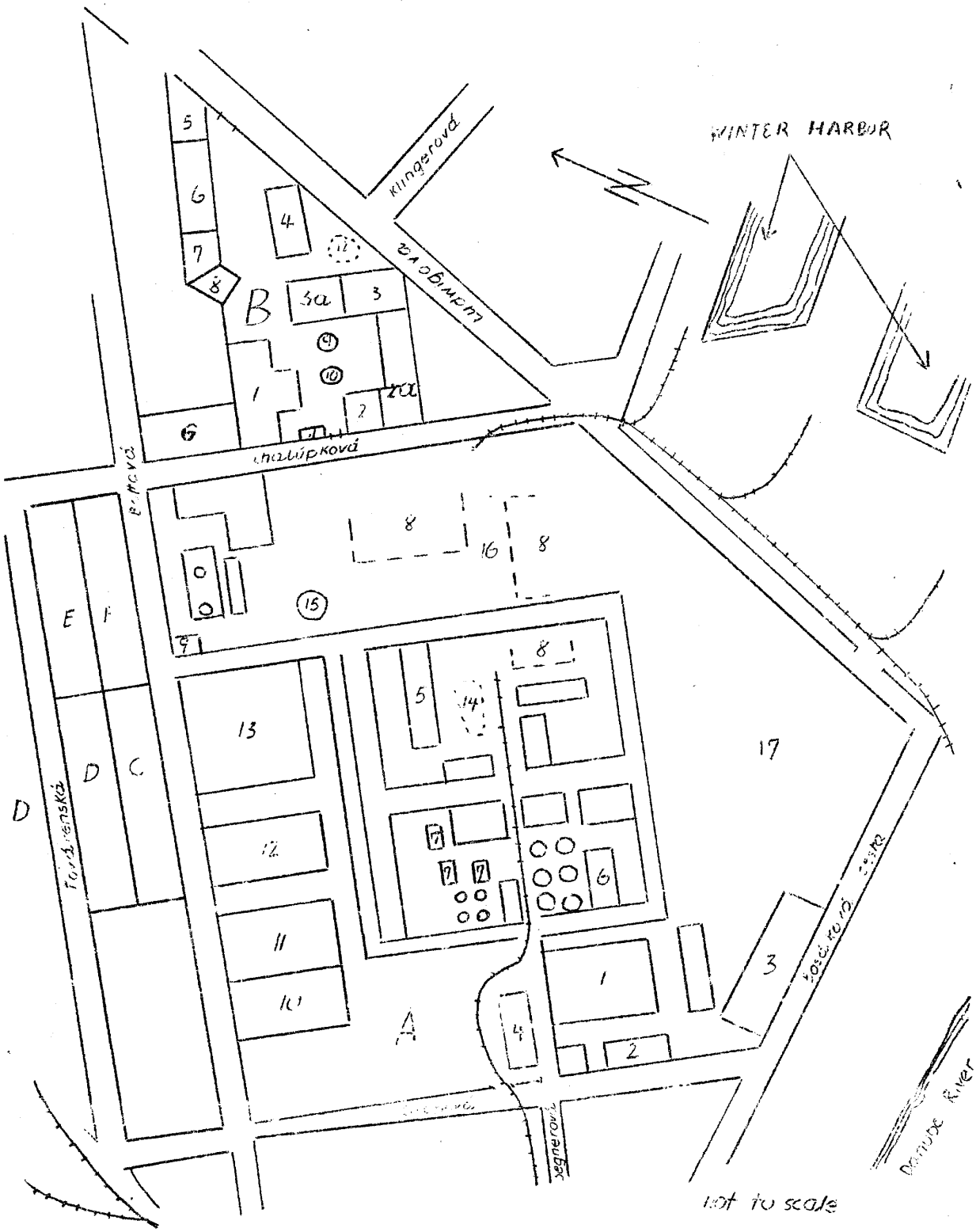
C. Winter harbor.

D. Railroad station for transfer from water to rail shipment.

Annex 2

Layout Sketch of the Slovnaft n.p. in Bratislava and the Neolin Plant

Legend: See next page.



Legend:

A. Slovnaft Refinery.

1. Administration building.
2. Accounting office.
3. Residential building.
4. Gatekeeper's house.
5. Boilerhouse No 1.
6. Boilerhouse No 2.
7. Cooling apparatus.
8. Ruins of buildings, destroyed during the war.
9. Gatekeeper's house.
10. Automobile repair shop.
11. Construction department.
12. Carpentry shop.
13. Machine shop.
14. Coal dump.
15. Coke dump.
16. Site for a new pipe still.
17. Storage dumps and waste dumps.

B. Neolin Plant

1. Administration building.
2. Soap production department.

2a. Soap storage room.

3 and 3a Raw material Depot I, Slovnaft research department.

4. Raw material Depot II.
5. Storage dump for empty barrels.
6. Department for the production of putty (kitte), Aluzil (sic) and tar products.
7. Warehouse for bricks to be used for the construction of a new soap department.
8. Plant kitchen.

9 and 10 Soap boilers.

11. Gatekeeper's house.

12. Storage dump for empty barrels.

C. Installationsbetriebe (plants for installations).

D. Cableworks.

E. Benzinol (National Sales Corporation).

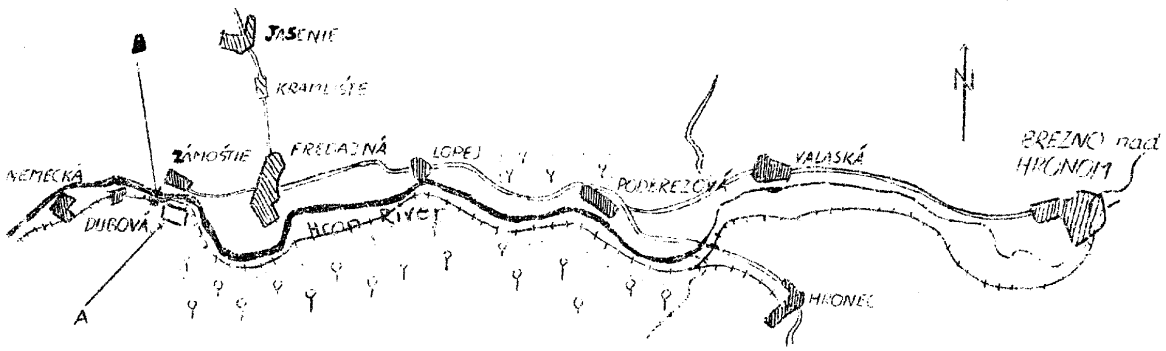
F. Chemodroga (" " ").

G. Menzel Plant.

25X1

Petrochema n.p. in Dubova and Stoko Plant

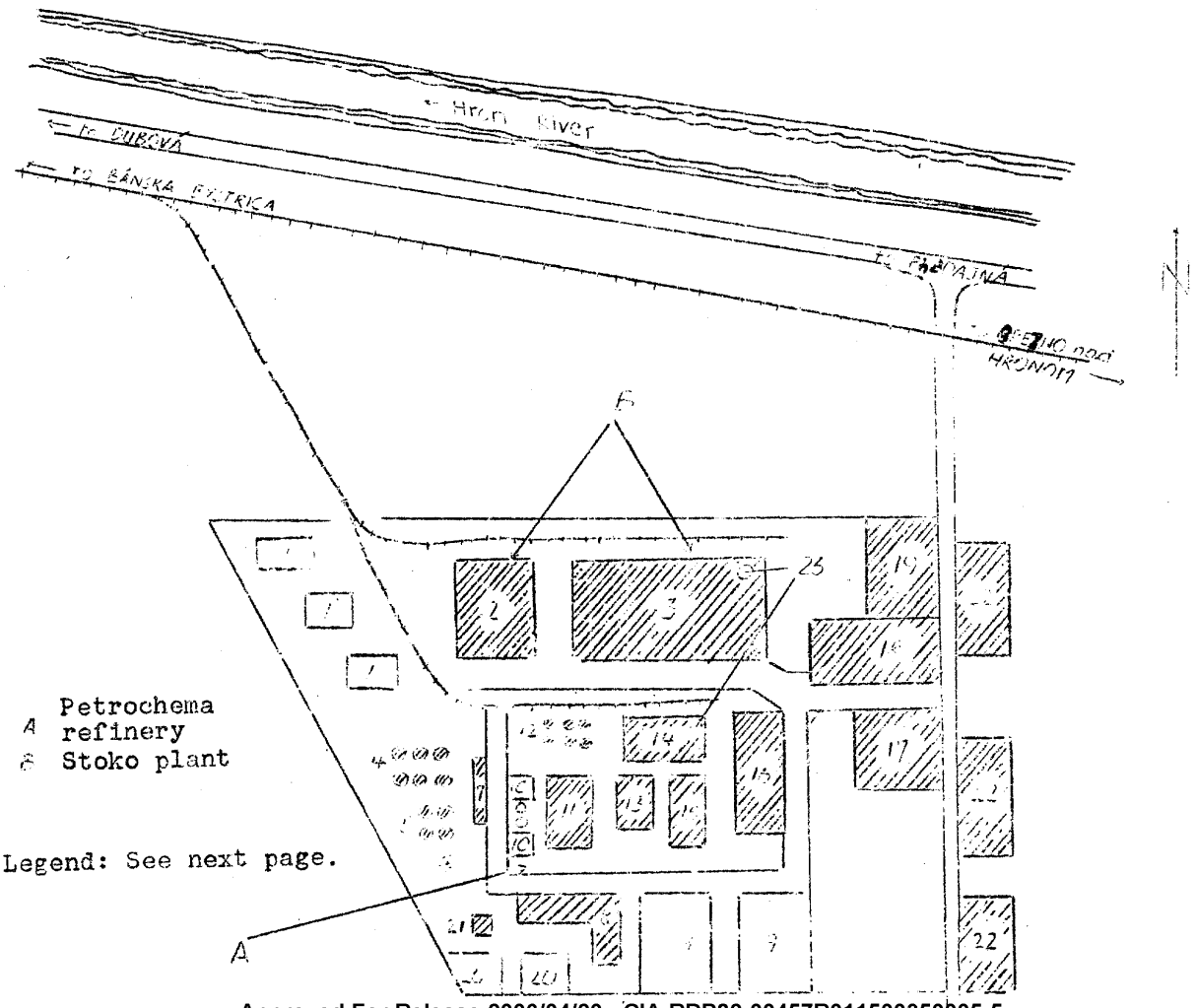
Location Sketch



A Petrochema Refinery.
B Dubova railroad station

scale 1 : 100,000

Layout Sketch



A Petrochema refinery
B Stoko plant

Legend: See next page.

not to scale

Legend:

1. 3 concrete containers for collecting waste products, 30 x 20 x 2 meters.
2. Warehouses and administrative offices of the Stoko plant, a three-story brick structure.
3. Production department of the Stoko plant and warehouses of the sales department of the Petrochema plant, a two-story brick structure.
4. 6 cylindrical iron containers for finished products, about 5 meters in diameter and 12 meters high.
5. 4 containers, similar to item 4, for raw materials.
6. Cylindrical containers, about 10 meters in diameter and 10 meters high. They were damaged by bombs during the war and were under repair.
7. Central pumping station, a brick structure.
8. Machine shop, a brick structure.
9. 2 cleaning pits (Reinigungsfelder), about 50 x 100 meters.
10. Pipe still with 2 towers, each 20 meters high.
11. Oil distillation department, a two-story brick structure.
12. 6 cylindrical containers, about 1 meter in diameter and 2 meters high. Liquid chemicals for the oil refinery were stored in the containers.
13. Electric power station, transformer and plant-owned reserve power station, a brick structure.
14. Boilerhouse, a two-story brick structure.
15. Oil refinery, a two-story brick structure.
16. Research department of the Petrochema plant in Dubova, a two-story brick structure.
17. Administration building, a two-story brick structure.
18. Gatekeeper's house, plant kitchen and 3 apartments for employees.
19. Garage, a brick structure.
20. 2 water tanks, about 30 x 15 x 3 meters.
21. Water pumping station, a brick structure.
22. 3 residential housing units, totaling 18 buildings, for employees of the plant.
23. 2 brick smoke stacks, about 30 meters high.